MR. GREELEY'S WILL.

Important and Urexpected Disclosures.

A. J. JOHNSON'S TRANSACTIONS.

Samuel Sinclair a Bankrupt Debtor to the Estate.

THE TRIBUNE STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Children's Aid Society no Longer a Litigant.

THE DAY AFTER MRS. GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

The Education of Ida in a Roman Catholie Convent.

The hearing in the Greeley will case was sumed yesterday, before Surrogate Coffin. Mr. J. William Choate appeared on behalf of certain friends of the Misses Greeley with the view of effecting, if possible, a reconciliaton between the contending interests. Mr. Storrs was the only executor present. Mr. Sinclair, who is a bankrupt debtor to the Greeley estate, has not put in an appearance for several hearings. The Children's Aid Society were not represented on this, as on former occasions. Judge Hart, counsel for Miss Ida Greeley, told the SUN reporter that the only obstacle in the way of a settlement was the claim of the Children's Aid Society. The counsel for the Misses Greeley did not want to see them lose the large sum left to that society, and the executors were of opinion that the legacy should be paid, and seemed to think that the amount would be made up sympathizing friends. The executors of the will of 1871 were perfectly willing that Mr. Greeley's children should receive their father's property. but they wished the legacies to be settled. The young ladies, at the same time, had no desire to be recipients of charity, even in the indirect form of the payment of a legacy by friends.

PREFERRED TO STAND ON THEIR RIGHTS

PREFERRED TO STAND ON THEIR RIGHTS ander the last will.

Mr. Nelson, counsel for Miss Gabrielle, regarded the course of the executors as fanatical. Mr. Isaiah T. Williams arrived late and in a hurry. He had several witnesses with him. Alvin J. Johnson, Oliver Johnson, and Mrs. Runkle's husband.

When the case was called Mr. Choate said that he had been called into the case by Miss Greeley and some of her friends on Friday evening, who wished him to act as counsel with Mr. Hart on her behalf. Some time would be required for him to acquire familiarity with the details of the case, and he was not prepared to go on with it that morning. What little time he had been able to devote to it since Friday he had spent with a view to ascertaining whether some amicable arrangement of the matters in controversy was not possible. He thought that if a little time was given litigation desired by nobody bould be avoided. It appeared to him that there was no pecuniary interest at stake, and that all parties would consider it a common duty to some to some common terms. The case was a peculiar one—one that public sentiment as well as private interests required should be adjusted, and not made the subject of litigation. He did not think the delay would prejudice any one. The estate was in the custody of a competent director, who had the confidence of all parties, and if, by a little delay, litigation and the still more

PAINFUL LABOR OF AN INVESTIGATION such as this promised to be could be avoided.

PAINFUL LABOR OF AN INVESTIGATION such as this promised to be could be avoided, he thought that they would deserve the thanks of all parties. He therefore asked for an adjournment for two weeks. Since being engaged as counsel in the case he had found both the daughters in entire accord.

Mr. Williams welcomed his brother Choate into the case. Mr. Choate knew, as well as he did, the efforts made on the part of people with whom Mr. Choate was now associated to postpone this case. Mr. Choate should have been engaged two months before, and they would have saved the time wasted in long adjournments with a view to effect a settlement.

Surrogate Coffin said he was getting tired himself of these postponements from time to time.

melf of these postponements from time to time. The case had been pending for nearly two months, and parties would either have to reach at once some conclusion for its adjustment, or proceed with the case.

Mr. Choate—If your Honor pleases, I have very strong convictions of the possibility of an adjustment.

justment.

Surrogate—It has been postponed from time to time with that view, and if a settlement was to be effected it should have been effected to ig since.

Mr. Choate said that before the witness was sworn he would like to be heard on the question of the right of the executors of 1871 to contest the probate of the will of 1872.

Mr. Williams thought that subject had been fully discussed and fully determined, and he did not suppose it possible to change his Honor's decision.

MR. SINCLAIR'S RIGHT TO APPEAR.

Surrogate—Of course it is impossible for me to know what Mr. Choute is going to surgest on the subject.

Mr. Choute—Since the last session of the courr in this received to the particular question may be saided in reference to this particular question may be saided in my hands. I understand that in the former discussion of this question the counsel for the executors put their right to appear on the ground that time, I believe, the renunciations of all claims by the collateral relations of Mr. Greeley had already been placed on file in this court. There was one other party interested inder that will, namely, the Children's Aid Society. I hold it my hand what I think to be a renunciation of their right to be heard or represented as contestants of the will of 1872.

Mr. Choate here read a letter from Mr. C. L. Brace. Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, to the editor of the Sux, setting forth that the Micros of the Society are not and have not been contestants of Mr. Greeley's will, and have taken no action in the matter; also a letter from the Frensurer, Mr. J. E. Williams, to Judge Hart, in which that official states that the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society had bassed a resolution that the letter to the New Mr. S. S. be so, continued Mr. Choate, the Children s

be so, continued Mr. Cheate, the Children as lety, by their recognized representatives refuse presented here, and the question comes up of the former will to be apposition to the will of 1872. The storages only for the summoning of the next of kin and law of a festator, and I take that the true propis that parties who have an actual interest like probate of a will proposed may appear and it, and if they are not able to show an interest, their own, or of some person whom they reproduce cannot be allowed to appear. Our revised expressions are the refused as the carrier solowed to the probate of a will. These executors claimed to the probate of a will. These executors claimed to the summarity of the legates, will a have either recorded or represented to your heir unwillingness to take part in the coatest.

Mr. Choate quoted the case first of Page, but the Surrocate said he had examined it and was satisfied it did not apply to this case. The executors owned the property, the title passing to them on the death of the testator before the Probate of the will. They therefore had a riche

They therefore had a right ppear, iver Johnson, managing editor of the Christiver Johnson, managing editor of the Christien, was called to the stand by Mr. Wilst. He is an elderly gentleman, with gray and an over-worked, subdued expression, lestined:

liave been on the Tribine staif in all about as not continuously. Was for nearly five starting elicit for of the Independent. I have been in New York for twenty-nine years. From '44 was very close to Mr. Greeley. I left the in 1818, and was on it again temporarily in 1851, d to it again in 1870, and remained on it until termed to it again in 10,0, and remained on it distinctly.

Levere your relations with Mr. Greeley intimate?

Ten air.

Ten air.

Ten air.

Ten death

Ten

ording to your recollection his manner, anguage at your interview with him on a his wife's death. A.—He met me in

AN UTTERLY RUINED MAN. AN UTTERLY RUINED MAN,
seemed to think less of the death of his wife than of
his own condition. He said nothing to me in regard to
his wife s death, but spoke of himself, his pecuniary
raffairs; alluded to the Tribune, reproaching himself
with having destroyed it utterly. That was the substance of what he said.
Q.—What was his manner at that interview? A.—He
seized my hand, a thing he never did before, and at first
gave me no greeting. His manner was very peculiar.
Q.—Describe his expression? A.—Don't know how I
can describe his face. His appearance was such as I
and did he make any allusion to the death of his wife?
A.—Not except in reply to some remark I made. He
repeated that he was ruined

AND HAD RUINED THE TRIBUNE.

I tried to drive the delusion from his mind, but he would

AND HAD RUINED THE TRIBUNE.

I tried to drive the delusion from his mind, buthe would repeat the same thing. Nothing that I said seemed to have the slightest impression upon his mind.

Q.—To your remarks he would reply how? A.—He would repeat, "We are all ruined. I am a ruined man. I have ruined the Pribine, and we are all gone to the dogs." I told him that he was entirely mistaken, that the Tribine was doing well, and he was under a missp-prehension in regard to it. He shook his head.

Q.—What was the expression of his eye on that occasion? A.—There was a wildness and apprehensiveness about his expression. His manner was very intense. He seemed to think that he was a ruined man, had ruined his friends, and he wished he was dead instead of his wife.

Q.—Judging from his manner, his expression, and ruined his friends, and he wished he was dead instead of his wife.

Q.—Judging from his manner, his expression, and what he said on that occasion, what was your opinion as to the soundness or unsoundness of his mind?

Mr. Choate objected, on the ground that the witness was not an expert.

Surrogate—These things, of course, are not to be proved true by a single witness, but each witness can give his judgment as to whether the testator's conduct was rational or irrational.

To witness—in regard to Mr. Greeley's remark about the Tritums. ""a it a fact that it was ruined or not? A.—It was not a fact thus. ""t was ruined. It was well known to the stockholders and persons in wasted that it was root a fact, as was shown soon afterward, when "sold for a million dollars.

Q.—Express your opinion as to the soundness or un-

old for a million dollars.

Q.—Express your opinion as to the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Greeley's mind? A.—My impression Q.-Give both. Mr. Choate objected to the witness's present impression, on the ground that many events had happened since the occurrence testified to. Witness-The impression on my mind at the time was

that

HIS MIND WAS NOT RATIONAL.

This was at the interview between the death and the funeral. Mrs. Greeley died on the 30th of October.

Q.—State your interview on the morning of the funeral? A.—He said less to me than on the preceding day, but his conversation was of the same kind. I saw that he was in the same frame of mind.

Q.—I want to ask right here if at any interview prior to this anything occurred between him and you that led you to apprehend cerebral disease?

Surrogate—That's going too far.

Mr. Will ims—I wish to prove that on a prior occasion Mr. Greeley's conduct was such as to lead Mr. Johnson to inquire into his mental state.

Surrogate—Any intimations of insanity previous to this may be proved.

A.—On the Sunday preceding the death of Mrs. Greeley, when I dined with him, his conversation was of the same tenor. I heard him on that day say similar thing', and I had the same impression then. That was the 27th of October, the Sunday before his wife's death.

Q.—Did you then observe the same degree of wildness HIS MIND WAS NOT RATIONAL.

was the 27th of October, the same degree of wildness death.

-Did you then observe the same degree of wildness.

A. My conversation with him that have been conversation with him that have been but the conversation. his language, manner, and expression awakened anxiety in my mind.

Q.—After these two interviews you have detailed,
Q.—After these two interviews you have detailed,
when did you next see him? A.—I saw him on the evening after his wife's funeral was over—after he had returned from Greenwood, at A. J. Johnson's. When I
catered the house, I found him sitting by himself. He
sat himself in a cksir, directly in the centre of the
room, and his peculiar manner attracted my attention,
as at very little to him.

Q.—Was his manner or expression of countenance usual
or unusual? A.—Very unusual. His face seemed vacant
and despairing. I next saw him

AT THE HOUSE OF MR. SINCLAIR. AT THE HOUSE OF MR. SINCLAIR,
on Wednesday, November 13. There was a meeting of
sockholders of the Tribune, who met there by agreement beforehand for consultation in regard to the Tribune, and partly in view of Mr. Greeley's condition.
Q—in the interviews at Johnson's on the Sunday
evening before the funeral morning, or on the evening
of the funeral, did Mr. Greeley make any allusion to
the death of his wife? A.—No more than what have
stated. The meeting at Mr. Sinclair's was not a formal
meeting of stockholders. They met as friends for consuitation with each other. I hardly know what took
place there, and cannot undertake at this distance of
time to repeat words exactly.

Mr. Chonte wanted to know if

Mr. Choate wanted to know if THE TRIBUNE WAS ON TRIAL

Mr. Williams said he he did not so understand.

Witness—The conversation, Mr. Greeley being present, opened on the subject of the Tribune. In the midst of it Mr. Greeley himself arose to speak. He said, among other things, that he had ruined us all. He did not know why he had done it. Then he said everything he did was wrong. He added: "This afternoon fruined you again. Everything I do is wrong. I am wrong all the time."

Surrogate—Was Mr. Rooker there at that time? A—He was. Mr. Greeley finally lost the thread of his discourse entirely, and became utterly incapable of speaking, and sat down. The manner of his specch was not according to his usual manner.

G—Do you remember that he said he was trying to do right, but found that everything he did was wrong? A.

—At once, and by the common impulse of every person present, he was taken from the room.

Mr. Williams wanted to know if he could not Mr. Williams said he he did not so understand. Mr. Williams wanted to know if he could not

prove that it was the universal expression of every one present that Mr. Greeley was utterly out of his mind. Surrogate-They might have arrived at very errone as

"HOW DID YOU GET HERE?"

That was not the first question. He said (here Mr. Johnson imitated the hourse tone of Mr. Greeley), "Where do you come from?" I told him I came from the Tribune office. He said, "How did you get here?" I told him in the usual way; came in the cars. After a moment's pause he looked up and said, "How do they get the papers from the Tribune office to the Post Office now?" I said, "Mr. Sinclair sends them as usual in carts provided for the purpose." He said, "What does it cost?" I saw that he did not want to be talked with, and left him. That was the last time I saw him. I thought he was undoubtedly insane.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to Mr. Greeley respecting his family, his daughters, and the disposition of his property? A.—At different times in the last two years he has spoken to me, and to others in my presence, of his family, his wife and children.

Q.—What in your judgment was the prevailing characteristic of his mind in relation to others. Was it generosity or its opposite, be develonce or its opposite?

Judge Hart said that he had no objection to

Judge Hart said that he had no objection to

Surrogate—It is generally known that he was a man of benevolent character.

A.—He was remarkably benevolent, sympathetic, and open to appeals from the suffering.

Q.—In your intercourse with Mr. Greeley did you know anything concerning him that indicated a disposition in his minimit to disinherit his youngest diageter? Surrogate—That will hardly do. You must infer from other facts. The presumption is in your favor in that respect.

respect.

Mr. Williams said he wanted to prove that the disinheriting of his youngest daughter was not only unlike Mr. Greeley, but that, on the contrary, he would, in his proper mind, have been more inclined to place property and guardianship in the hands of Gabrielle. Gaughter.
Q.—Ito you know of any reason or imaginary reason calcrivined by Mr. Greeler which would lead him to district the capacity of his youngest daughter? A.—I know of no reason.
Q.—Do you know the fact that the elder daughter was Q.—Do you know the fact that the eider daughter was EDUCATED AT A ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT? Mr. Choate objected to the question as immaterial. What did it matter where she was educated? A.—I have heard him allude to it a greet many times. Q.—Do you know whether that fact was a matter of congratulation or regret? A.—Frequently within the years of by acquaintance with him I have heard him speak a thigreat regret and mortification in siluding to the fact that his daughter was educated at a convent.

speak sith great regret and mortification in sliuding to the fact that his daughter was educated at a convent.

Q-Do you know whether Mr. Greeley had any particular and intense feeling or desire that his youngest daughter should not be educated at a convent?

Q-Do you know of any pecuniary loss of Mr. Greeley during the two years preceding his death—whether his pecuniary condition was worse at the time of his death than for two years before? A.—I have no knowledge on the subject.

MR. GREELEY'S FAMILY.

In his cross-examination by Judge Hart, the witness said that Mr. Greeley had not had a family in the proper sense for many years. He was not keeping house in the city of New York, where he resided. It had not been originally intended that Mr. Greeley should be invited to the meeting in Sinclair's, but being present in the house he was asked to come into the room. George Ripley, Thomas N. Rooker, Fitzpatrick, Messrs. Runkle, Sinclair, and Mr. Greeley were present at the meeting, and perhaps one or two others. The whole interests of the Tribune were under consideration.

Q-Had not the Tribune been a leading political newspaper? A.—Yes.

Q-And had it not changed its political aspect? A.—I might answer with yes and no. It had made no change in its principles—none whatever. In its relation to the party of which it had been a supporter it certainly had changed.

Q-Did not the prosperity of that newspaper depend to a great extent on its political course? A.—I suppose it did.

Q-Had not Mr. Greeley affinated with those who had before been opposed to the course of the Tribune. it did.

Q.—Had not Mr. Greeley affiliated with those who had before been opposed to the course of the Tribune?

A.—It is a matter of notoriety that he was the candidate for the Presidency of the party that he had always been opposed to.

Q.—At the time of the meeting of the stockholders were there not gave apprehensions of the results to the Tribune of its political course—that

SUBSCRIPTIONS WOULD PALL OFF

circulation—before 119,000—rose during the campaign to 170,000. It would require a careful examination of the books to decide whether the circulation decreased after

Surrogate—They want to show that he had ruined the Tribune.

Judge Hart—We will show that he had.

Witness—I think there was a slight falling off in the circulation of the daily Tribune during the campaign. Think the Tribune has increased in circulation since the election on all its issues, except, perhaps, the weekly, which decreased some about the end of the year. The increase began soon after the election, when it was known what correcting the per would take. Mr. Greeley wrote a card indicating the course of the paner. Knew nothing of any article written by Mr. Greeley for the Tribune after election. The weekly and semi-weekly were made from the daily, and witness did not see manuscripts. At the time Mr. Greeley said the Tribune was ruined every stockholder believed it had a grand future before it, and that it was not injured, except temporarily, by anything that occurred during the campaign.

Q.—is not

NEWSPAPER STOCK GENERALLY
of a precarious character, depending on the results of
elections and other political changes? A.—The stock
of some newspapers may be so, but not of a newspaper
like the Tribune. Heard Mr. Greeley speak of his
daughter Gabrielle as his favorite many times, both
when ilds was in Europe and when she was here. Mr.
Greeley said he wanted his daughter to go to the common schools or some Protestant institution, but has
wife insisted on her going to a Catholic convent, and
he had to let her grow up in ignorance or go te this institution. It was called the Convent of the Sacred
Heart. NEWSPAPER STOCK GENERALLY

Q.-Why, if the Tribune was so prosperous, was an arrangement made shortly "after Mr. Greeley's death" to sell out? The Surrogate thought this had nothing to do with the question of Mr. Groeley's sanity.

Witness-Mr. Greeley's manner was generally pecular. To Mr. Choate the witness replied that all the slockholders of the *Tribune* were convinced that it had suffered no essential damage, and that the result of the campaign would not diminish its prosperity.

Cornelius Runkie, a fair-complexioned young man, with auburn whiskers, testified to expressions used by Mr. Greeley in Sinclair's house, to the effect that every individual stockholder of the Tribune was ruined, and that when

"HELL GETS HOLD OF A MAN

"HeLL GETS HOLD OF A MAN

• can't do anything right." He said if they
wanted to prosper they would have to get rid of
him. There was the greatest desire at the time
to retain Mr. Greeley as chief editor. Witness
knew of a debt of \$5,000 due to Mr. Greeley, and
another of \$900. The original debtor of the
\$5,000 was Gen. Wisswell.
Q.—Do you not know that there are five of these notes
by Wisswell? A.—Knew of one, and understood there
was another of the same amount. The \$900 was due by
Mr. Sieclair.

dr. Sinclair. By Mr. Nelson-Don't you know that MR. SINCLAIR'S NOTES HAVE BEEN CIRCULATING for the past two or three years in the city of New York? That they are in the hands of brokers? A.—Know of none in the hands of brokers. Surrogate—Suppose he does know it. Did Greeley know it? Surrogate—Suppose he does know it. Did Greeley know it?
Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, a stout built, middle-

Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, a stout built, middleaged gentleman, with very deep black hair, was
called to the stand. He said with apparent
emotion that he stood there as the most intimate friend of Mr. Greeley, and asked not to be
compelled to drag out to public scandal matters
not only of a nature to injure the memory of
the dead but the prospects of the living. He
was not unwilling to testify, but he had loved
Mr. Greeley better than his own father, and he
thought that if anything could be done to either
it should be done. should be done.

The appeal was vain, and Mr. Williams pro-

Mr. Greeley was troubled with sleeplessness in 1870, but not so much in 1871, and in 1872 more than in 1871. Mr. Greeley talked about making a will in the commencement of 1871, and about the advantages of so doing. Mrs. Greeley went to the witness's house on Oct. II and died Oct. 30. Noticed strange conduct on the part of Mr. Greeley on the 2d of November, 1872, the day after Mrs. Greeley was buried. The Greeleys, Aunty Lampson, and witness went to Chappaqua. He behaved strangely while trying to pack his clothes in his trunks, valiess, and carpet bags. He removed things from one valies to another, and searched around in drawers for papers. He said he was going to Chappaqua because Ida wanted him.

I got the impression he was not right from the time. WHEN HE WENT TO DR. CHOATE'S.

I got the impression he was not right from the time Mrs. Greeley came to the house. Was first surprised at his conduct while chopping in Chappaqua in the month of September. While up in a hemilock tree triuming, he suddenly shouted "No" and he did so a number of times. A tother time, before his wife died, while out in the barn, he said

MOTHER WAS GOING TO DIE. MOTHER WAS GOING TO DIE.

and he wanted a place in the city where she could have
a doctor, and asked if there was any objection to her
coming to my touse. I suggressed our lack of accommodations. He grabbed hold of me and said:

"Mother's dying, and you are not going to let me go
to your house to die." "Mother's dying, and you are not going to let me go to your house to die."

The Sunday before Mrs. Greeley died perspiration ran but on Mr. Greeley's hair and face and hands in a most terrible manner, as though water had been thrown on but on the sunday and the sunday had been thrown on him.

On the morning of the 2d of November, when Mr. Greeley behaved so strangely in tacking his valies, he called me to the window and pointed where some men were blasting rocks for a cellar. He said: "Those men know nothing about blasting rock. They have no executive abinity. What the world wants is executive sblitty. You and I would not blast rock like that. We would blast the stones right out smooth, and leave the cellar waits standing, and not have to build them again."

Wr. Greeley told witness more than five hundred times that he was utterly ruined, and broke an engagement to rent a plot on the ground that he had not a dollar. He said Sam Sinclair was bankrupt, and the Tribune stock would go into the market and he did not know what pree it would bring.

While walking by the play-house, which Mr. Greeley called buny-house, Mr. Johnson said, "Sam Sinclair was foolish in getting the Tribune into trouble." Mr. Greeley withdrew his arm, jumped behind the play-house, and said, "A. J., it is not Sam Sinclair, but I, that have ruined the Tribune."

When the news of Mrz, Greeley's death was announced, Mr. Greeley said, "I don't care anything about that—mother's gone and out of her troubles, and we are all gone, and UTTERLY RUINED.

RUINED, UTTERLY, UTTERLY, UTTERLY

UTTERLY."

On the second of November, at Chappaqua,
Mr. Greeley urged Mr. Johnson to take charge
of all his (Mr. Greeley's) property, particularly
of his Tribian stock, which Mr. Greeley figured
£1\$4,500 a share.
On the 5th of November, at Chappaqua, Mr.
Greeley said he was going to penitentiary. He
had broken the seal of his wife's will, and owed
her estate \$40,000, and he would commit perjury, and Ida would have to send him to penitentiary. Ida had got to send him to penitentiary, unless he could raise \$40,000. He also
spoke of a good-looking drove of hozs as
"satans" which had eaten all his corn, and were
still so poor they couldn't walk.
Mr. Greeley would read no other paper but
the Times. He said there were

NO BRAINS IN THE TRIBUNE.

BUINED, UTTERLY, UTTERLY, UTTERLY, UTTERLY

NO BRAINS IN THE TRIBUNE,

No Brains in the tribune,
and the advertisements were all deadheads.
The witness gave a history of a transaction at
the Astor House, on Wednesday, Nov. E, when
Mr. Greeley met witness by appointment to assign six shares of Tribune stock to him for
\$39,000.
Mr. E. N. Taft, Johnson's attorney, was present,
and the transaction was formally consummated
by the payment to Mr. Greeley of \$1,000 procured at the Broadway bank after banking
hours, and the signing of a note by Johnson for
\$29,000, payable within three days. Mr. Greeley,
after the note had been signed, refused to take
it, and as Mr. Taft expressed doubts about Mr.
Greeley's mental soundness, the witness revealed the whole transaction to the trustees.
Mr. Oliver Johnson was called to the stand, and
asked if Mr. Greeley's last will was in his usual
style. Mr. Johnson thought not. He objected
the legal terms, and the use of the word
"molety," as not being after Mr. Greeley's plain,
Anglo-Saxon method of writing.

The Court then adjourned.

Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis's Estate.

BOSTON, Jan. 27 .- The late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis died possessed of property in her own right esti-mated at \$250,000. By the will of her brother, the late William H. Boardman, she inherited about \$800,000. In \$2,500; also \$2,500 each to the National Sailors' Home of Quincy, Mass., and to the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Provision is made for the payment of \$5,000 for the benefit of the soldiers who served in the late war, whenever any institution is organized for their benefit. An annulty of \$600 is given to each of her servants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Another affair of hone s on the tapis here. It is between McCormick of Missouri and Sypher of Louisiana this time. Mack asserts on an affidavit in his possession that Sypher was seen to the tune of a thousand or two by one Elmore, lobbyist for the lows land grab. Sypher says blood or retraction must follow. There is hope of a compromise, however The Kansas Scuatorial Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The Clayton investiga-

tion committee will report in a few days. Wright of Iowa will shield Clayton. Morrill will simply report the evidence, and Norwood, the other member, will recommend expulsion. The evidence against Clayton will be so overwhelming that nothing can save him. The Bow Pond Tragedy. EXETER, N. H., Jan. 27.—Evans was arraigned in court this morning for the murder of his niece, a young girl in Northwood, and pleaded not guility. His trial has been assigned for Feb. 4. THE REVERE HOUSE SEIZED.

Unceremonious Visit from V. S. Marshals— The Restaurant Closed—A Change of Proprietorship-Free Champagne.

Excitement was created last evening by the dispossesion of the proprietor of the Revere House on Broadway, near Houston street, Mr. A. F. Fowler, by United States Marshal Murphy, on the foreclosure of a mortgage to Timothy J. Coe, the former proprietor, and now landlord of the Spingler House.

Col. Gardiner, counsel for Mr. Coe, gives the following facts:

"About two and a half years ago Timothy J.

Coe and his son, Russell T. Coe, then proprietors of the Revere House, sold the lease, furniture, good will, and stock of the house to Mr. A. F. good will, and stock of the house to Mr. A. F. Fowler for \$55,000, the lease to run until May 1, 1873. Twenty thousand dollars was paid in cash and a chattel mortgage given by Mr. Fowler to Mr. Coe for \$35,000, but as the owners were not acquainted with Mr. Fowler, they refused to allow Mr. Coe to assign the lease unless he remained responsible to them for the rent. This was also

Coe for \$35,000, but as the owners were not acquainted with Mr. Fowler, they refused to allow Mr. Coe to assign the lease unless he remained responsible to them for the rent. This was also stated in the mortgage.

The law of this State requires that a certificote shall be filed each year by the holder of a chattel mortgage stating the amount of his interest in the mortgage. Mr. Coe neglected to do this last year, and in consequence the mortgage ran out. The face of this mortgage \$35,000 had been paid and it was only held to secure Mr. Coe on the rent then due, some \$3,500. Mr. Fowler gave a new mortgage and afterwards paid the \$3,500. In November last Mr. Fowler went into bankruptcy, and Mr. Phineas Smith was nominated as assignee. He was ordered to furnish bonds in \$20,000. Mr., Smith was unable to do this, and has not been accepted by the United States Court as assignee. Proceedings are in progress to reduce the amount of the bonds, but Mr. Coe's counsel, Gardiner Goodhart and Joachimsen, insist that Mr. Smith can not be in possession of the premises until he has been properly accepted and appointed by the United States Court.

About 3:30 yesterday afternoon Mr. Cse's counsel proceeded to foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the Revere House. When United States Marshal Murphy reached the house he was served by a brother of Mr. Fowler, as were also Coe & Son, with an injunction order from the United States Court bearing date Nov. 29, 1872. When Col. Gardiner saw the paper he pronounced 1: a fraud, and told Mr. Smith, the assignee, that he would take measures to prove the fact willing an hour. He took a carriage to the United States Court House, and finding the Clerk, examined the original injunction from the Court at the beginning of bankruptcy proceedings.

Col. Gardiner says that this document was very different from that served upon Mr. Coe and others. In the order served on Mr. Coe and others. In the order served on Mr. Coe was interlined the names Timothy J. Coe and J. B. Fellows but there were n

vere House.

The guests and boarders chose to remain in

The guests and boarders chose to remain in the house, and registered their names in a new book provided by T. J. Coe & Son, who are now the formal proprietors of the douse. Mr. Coe has secured a lease of the premises for five years from May 1, 1873, and proposes to entirely refit and refurnish the house and run it himself, with the assistance of his son, who is his partner, in connection with the Spingler House.

The restaurant was closed by the Marshal about 6:30 last evening and the front doors fastened. It will be reopened again this morning by Coe & Son and run in the connection with the house as formerly.

Mr. Fowler says that Coe has no right to foreclose the chattel mortgage as the new mortgage says that his interest therein is \$5,500, which has been paid, and also that the premises are in the possession of an assignee.

This Mr. Coe's counsel deny, and say that this mortgage was also given to secure Mr. Coe for the rent, and that there is now unpaid \$6,500, the accrued rent since the last payment.

Messrs. Coe & Son kept open house last evening, and were visited by hosts of acquaintances, who drank their champagne.

.THE TRENTON LAW MAKERS.

Fright of the Officeholders-The Great Railway Fight-A Popular Nominee. TRENTON, Jan. 27.-A most painful rumor pervaded Trenton from Saturday night until to-day. The telegraph offices were thronged | retary of the Treasury that he has finally con-

with anxious inquirers for nearly forty hours, and thousands of private messages were sent to parties in Washington desiring to know if "Gen. Grant had been assassinated by Senator Blair." The larger portion of these communications were directed to Secretary Robeson and to Vice-President Colfax; a few of them-these last by United States officials here—to President Grant himself. They assumed the Swedenborgian theory of life, and concluded that the messages would reach him better in Washington than anywhere else.

tion during the morning service of the churches, and it was not until a reassuring telegram from a member of the Cabinet was received this after-noon that confidence was fully restored, especially in official circles.

cially in official circles.

The whole thing seems to reflect upon Vice-President Coifax, who delivered a temperance lecture here on Thursday night. After the lecture he repaired to the residence of a prominent official, in whose parlor hangs a copy of the apotheosis of Lincoin—the latter resting in Washington's bosom. The official called the Vice-President's attention to the picture as atriking work of art, and directed conversation into the channel which the picture suggested. The Vice-President humanely remarked that the only danger which Grant ran of being assassinated was the number of jacks and jennys which were being imported, duty free, in his august name.

An officeholder present, unable to see the joke, ruminated on it until yesterday, when he evoived the startling statement from his inner consciousness that "Colfax had assassinated President Grant, and that the former and Senator Blair were going to declare an oligarchy in favor of Simon Cameron."

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD BILLS

are the questions in legislative and lobby cir-cles. To-night the leading parties are here in full force. Barkalow of Somerville is here in the interest of Tom Scott; and a lobby whose name is legion, in favor of free railroads, have anticipated the billading snow storm which is failing and are here to urge the claims of the State.

A POPULAR NOMINEE. THE SUN'S nomination of Abram Browning of Camden, for Chancellor meets with the hearty assent and endorsement of all but one per cent. of the people in the State. Pennsylvania Central, I learn, is opposed to him, because they fear that he is not made of such stuff as they are in the habit of "dreaming on." The only thing in Browning's way with the Governor, is the fact that Chancery Clerk Lee is from the same section of the State. Lee has won golden opinions from all men since he has occupied the office, and the Governor wishes to earn, as he deserves, a reputation for sagacity in some other part of the State. If, however, he could consult his own feelings, and that of the entire State, irrespective of entangling railroad questions, he would put Browning in the place of Sabriskie.

Possible Seizure of the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There is a powerful lobby gathering here in anticipation of a movement looking to the seizure of the Union Pacific Railroad by the Government. What the object of this lobby is has not clearly developed yet, but it is certain that the pro-position to seize the line daily grows in favor and is position to seize the line daily grows in favor and is very freely discussed. It is even said that a project has been mooted for the Government to take both the Union Pactice and Tom Scott's Southern Pactic. Indeed, there are all kinds of wild and seemingly impossible plans of this nature talked of in a serious way. There are some who say that a gigantic stock jobing scheme is lying back of the raids being made on the Pactic Baitroads. The holders of Union Pacific stock—men like Ames, Alley, Bushnell, Hooper, and others—feel no concern whatever about the result of the investigation. They say that the Government is bound to protect itself and save its \$20,000,000. It can only do that by assuming all the liabilities of the company, which makes the stock of the concern as good as gold.

Large Fire in Mercer Street. At 7:40 last evening fire was discovered on the hird floor of the three-story and attle brick building 41 Mercer street. The second, third, and atte forces were occupied by Schoenwald & Stern, dealers in hats and caps, whose stock was totally destroyed by fire and water, involving a loss of \$15,000. The first floor was occupied by Steightz & Specht, dealers in hats and caps, whose stock was damaged \$5,000 by water and smoke. The building was damaged \$5,000 by origin of the fire and amount of insurance were not ascertained.

The Florida Senatorship. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 27.—The Senatorial contest still continues, both Houses balloting daily without result. Public interests are suffering, and sill legislation is blocked until the contest is decided. Gen. Henry S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium, under President Johnson, and recalied by den. Grant, is working actively, but it is not probable he can be elected.

A \$9,000 Fire in Eighth Avenue. Last night, at 9:15, a fire was discovered in the fancy goods store of Aaron J. Stern, 199 Eighth avenue, PHELPS, DODGE & COMPANY.

SIGNIFICANT DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Rumored Settlement with the Government

by Compromise—Dissolution of the Firm-A New Company Organized.

The damaging exposures that have been made regarding the integrity of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in their relations to the Government have troubled the senior member of the concern more than he would be willing he has had but little to do with the details of the business of the house, which have been left almost wholly in charge of the junior members of the firm, all of whom are relations of the original founders of the house, Mr. Anson G. Pholps, deceased, and Mr. William E. Dodge, Sr. These young men have betrayed an undue anxiety to heap up riches, which has led them into their present embarrassing and disagreeable position, Even though they should succeed in compromising with the Government, as the head of the firm says they must do, their standing as upright merchants, above reproach or spicion, will have been greatly impaired; and the professions of the individual members of the firm of high and unimpeachable moral character and integrity will have encountered a shock from which it will take years to recover.

It was reported in THE SUN at the outset of these disclosures that Mr. Wm. E. Dodge had said to his junior partners that the house must compromise the claims at any sacrifice: that they must never be dragged into a court on such charges; that their character and standing a leading merchants must never be inquired into by a legal tribunal. If the reports current yesterday may be relied on, Mr. Dodge has succeeded in his purpose of shielding his house and its business methods from such an investigation. And now having succeeded in that matter, though by confessing judgment and on the payment of a small fortune-half a million of dollars-into the United States Treasury, Mr. Dodge proposes to have a settlement with the young men who have brought the great fabric of his ambition and his life's efforts into such an unenviable position. In the pursuit of this purpose he has been careful to ascertain who of the members of the firm have been responsible for the wrongdoing, and these have been peremptorily notified that their withdrawal will alone satisfy his wrath and avenge the sullied honor of the house. Yesterday the old firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., as we are credibly informed, ceased to exist, and a new firm was created, the style of which has not yet publicly transpired but in the membership of which the head of the Liverpool branch, and the member who has hitherto had charge of the foreign business of the house in the home counting room, do not participate. Whether any of the other partners are expelled or not remains to be seen.

firm immediately on the heels of the compromise with the Government will be generally accepted as a confession that the charges against the old concern have been literally true.

The Compromise with the Government-8500,000 the Amount Agreed Upon. Washington, Jan. 27.—The Treasury Department has yielded. The reliance of the great metal firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., upon their friendly relations with the Custom House at New York and the authorities of the General Government, seems not to have been a mere boast. The high moral standing of the members of that firm, and their influential position in the Republican party, together with the high moral and political influences they have been able to command, have so worked upon the Sec

sented to compromise with them and accept a certain sum of money in condonation of the crime with which the Government has charged them. them. In former despatches I have assured you that the sum originally offered (\$200,000) would not be accepted. The result shows the correctness of my information. The sum finally agreed upon is \$500,000, and on the receipt of that amount the Secretary undertakes that the pending suit for \$1,000,000 against the firm shall be withdrawn.

ing suit for \$1,000,000 against the firm shall be withdrawn.

I learn to-night on good authority that the Secretary is advised by telegraph that an additional check for \$230,000 was to-day deposited with District Attorney Bliss in New York, which with the check for \$280,000, deposited with the same officer at the beginning of the proceedings, makes the total agreed upon, \$500,000. When District Attorney Bliss shall formally certify to the Secretary bis receipt of this money, or its equivalent, the Secretary will, under the arrangement that has been entered into, instruct the District Attorney to discontinue the pending suit.

After the payment of the court expenses, the District Attorney's fees, the informer's and the Custom House officers' moities, the Government will receive about \$200,000 of this money. This is considered to be much less than the amount of duties due the Government by the delinquent firm.

quent firm.

INTERESTING TO CRIMINALS. Documentary Evidence said to be Missing

from the District Attorney's Office.

A Sun reporter was informed last evening that several important papers in criminal cases had lately been abstracted from the Dis-trict Attorney's office, and that a person who held close relations with the office previous to the first of January was the one suspected of purloining them. The stolen papers, it is said,

purloining them. The stolen papers, it is said, are valuable as evidence against many prisoners who have long been indicted and who are awaiting trial, and that without them the persons suspected cannot be convicted.

It is also said that the person accused of the act has absconded.

A reporter visited the Hon. B. K. Phelps, the new District Attorney, who said that he knew nothing about it whatever. If any such papers had been taken away they were taken before he went into office. "Still," said he, "the rumor may be to true; I cannot tell. I would not discover any wrong, if there is any, until I brought the cases to trial. All I can say is that I was somewhat surprised at the abrupt departure of the person named by the reporter from the city. I judged from what transpired that he wanted to stay here."

Mr. Phelps said, further, that the only papers missing from his office are the "deposits" in the Tweed case. All the criminal papers are kept in a safe, to which the chief clerk has the key.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the oil works of Lombard, Ayres & Co., at the foot of Sixty-sixth street, North river, occasioned by the explo-sion of one of the stills. Before the fire engines could be put to work the flames flashed from one-end of the yard to the other, a distance of several hundred feet

yard to the other, a distance of several hundred feet. Several streams of water were poured on the flames without avail. The District Engineer Exve orders to the firemen to endeavor to save the surrounding property. It was not until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon that the flames were subdued. The pier at the foot of the street, upon which were stored several thousand barrels of refined oil, was on fire, but this property was saved. The rails of the Hudson River Railroad were damaged, and trains were delayed for several hours. The telegraphic communication was interrupted for the space of three hours.

The damage on stock amounts to \$10,000, and to the buildings \$2,000. Fully insured. Texas Cattle Charging a Freight Train. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning six head of eattle broke out of a cattle pen in West Forty-sixth street, near Eleventh avenue. They roamed about the

sirect, near Eleventh avenue. They roamed about the neighborhood charging every lamp post. Two made a raid upon the wooden shanties occupied by squatters, smashing in doors and fences, and frightening the innates. As a freight train was moving up the avenue, two bulls charged upon the locomotive. One got both his horns broken off, and was otherwise badly injured. The other was knocked down and the wheels passed over two of his legs, snapping them off like reeds. The beast lay in agony until daylight. Then they were killed by an agent of Mr. Bergh. The other cattle were recaptured uninjured. The Defalcation of Cashier Shute. EXETER, N. H., Jan. 27.—The deficiency of Cashier Shute at the bank is now ascertained to be

\$190,000. The investigation is still going on. The only property they can find of his here has been attached— ten shares of the Exeter machine shop, one thousand dollars, his house, furniture, and a wood lot in Brent-wood. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The friends of the Hubbard Government telegraph scheme are boasting of their strength, and seem to be quite jubilant over a count of noses in both Houses. They claim to-day that they have a two-thirds vote in the Schale and more than that in the House THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

More Railroad Bills-What is to be Done with the New Charter—The Lake Cham-plain Ship Canal—What the Constitutional Commission Recommends.

ALBANY, Jan. 27 .- There was not a quorum in either House to-night, the storm having so delayed the trains it was impossible for members to get here. Enough were present, however, to get up a good growl over the in sufferable duliness of business, and many were the anxious inquiries made as to when some-thing would turn up to make it a little lively. Geo. A. Jones, ex-corruptionist and ex-lobbyist, was on the floor, and assured the anxious ones that there would soon be something to wake them up. He is about to open his great fight against the railroad monopolies, and is confident that the railroads will have to bleed freely to defeat his righteous measures. He announces that he has no money to spend himself, but expects that the railroads will defeat him as here-

tofore by a lavish use of money. The course of Mayor Havemeyer is causing considerable talk among the members of the Legislature. The general opinion seems to be that the Custom House party have caught a Tartar in the Mayor, and the followers of Boss Murphy are loud in their denunciation of him. and at the same time express fears lest Gov. Dix shold take the infection and do likewise. A Senator assured me to-night that the Governor had utterly ignored the opinions and wishes of Senators and leading Republicans in his ap-pointments of Harbor Masters, and on other matters has shown a disposition that boded no good to the powers who put him where he is. THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

In answer to a question as to how he thought the Governor liked Col. Bliss's charter, he said he had the best of reasons for believing that Gov. Dix would not sign any charter that was not approved by Mavor Havemever, and that he should not be surprised to see the whole matter end as it did last winter, by leaving the present charter as it is.

It is said now that Messrs. Murphy and Bliss have resolved to concede to the Committee of Seventy the point that all the heads of departments shall be removed, but will not under any circumstances consent to put the appointing power entirely in the hands of the Mayor. Tomorrow there will be a final hearing on the charter before the joint committee of both Houses. It is said that Col. Bliss will not be present, but that United States Commissioner and Counsel of the Board of Health, John I. Davenport, will take his place on behalf of the charter.

The programme of Speaker Cornell is to rush

Charter.

The programme of Speaker Cornell is to rush the charter through in Aleck Frear's old style, "without delay, debate, or amendment." But the Senators will not, it is said, consent to this. It is safe to say that the Custom House charter could be easily beaten by the expenditure of less than one half the money it cost Boss Tweed to kill the Young Democracy's charter.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN SHIP CANAL.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced by Mr. Weed of Clinton which provides for the improvement of the Hudson river from Troy to Fort Edward, and making a ship canal from there to Whitehall. a distance of thirty miles, so that vessels of 800 to 1,000 tons can pass from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river. Should this bill pass, and the construction of the work be at once begun, it is claimed that by the time it is completed the Canadian canals will be enlarged and the Caughnawaga Canal built, so that steam vessels of 1,000 tons burden can pass from Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, and the lakes to the cities of Troy, Albany, and New York without breaking bulk, and in six days less time than it now takes. The estimated cost is from six to nine millions. The surveys have all been made, and the practicability of the scheme is beyond question.

SING SING PRISON.

Mr. Husted introduced a bill providing for the

Mr. Husted introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Sing Sing prison. It is similar to the one introduced by him last winter, but which failed to pass.

Mr. Deering's bill relative to street openings above Fitty-ninth street was introduced. It provides for the appointment of one commissioner, who is to have the entire control of all street improvements north of Fitty-ninth street.

Mr. Watt introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Auditor of Kings county at \$5,000 per annum.

A NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN NEW YORK.

In the Senate the New York Chamber of Com-

A NAUTICAL SCHOOL IN NEW YORK.

In the Senate the New York Chamber of Commerce presented a petition for the establishment of a Nautical School in New York.

Mr. Palmer presented a petition of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, asking for an appropriation to aid in creeting an equestrian state of the late Gen. Meade on the famous battle ground at Gettysburg. The petition was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission to day Mr.

and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day, Mr. Silliman, from the Committee on Suffrage and Bribery, reported an amendment, making the State Constitution conform to the amendment of the Federal Constitution; and also a provision making the payment of money to voters, and the acceptance of money for voting, the subject of challenge at the poils.

Mr. McIntosh presented a minority report on the formation of the Legislature, dividing the State into eight Senatorial districts, four from each district, one-fourth to go out each year, making the term of Senators four years, at a compensation of \$1,500; the Assembly to consist of 128 members, elected by the district annually, at a compensation of \$1,000 a year; a Superintendent of State Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, removable on charges, the same as sheriffs.

It was determined that the Comptroller should be elected by the people at the same time as the Governor, and for the same term, with a salary of \$6,000 per year; that the Governor should appoint the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and State Engineer.

Arthur Chambers and George Seddons to Fight for \$2,000. The preliminaries for a prize fight between George Seddons and Arthur Chambers are to be arranged this week. Chambers recently deposited \$100 at the Ciupper office, and left a challenge offering to fight George Seddons or any man in the country for \$1,000 a George Seddons or any man in the country for \$1,000 a side. Yesterday Seddons accepted the challenge, and deposited \$100. The fight is to take place in May, with in \$20 miles of this city, for \$1,000 a side and the feather-weight championship of America. The men are to sign articles on Thursday and appoint a temporary stake-holder. Chambers is well known to the votaries of the brize ring on both sides of the Atlantic. His last fight was with Billy Edwards for \$2,000 and the championship of America, which Chambers won by an alleged foul. Seddons is also well known. He won several fights, and in each contest displayed indomitable pluck. His last fight took place near \$t\$. Louis in 1809. There he defeated Ed. Lafferty.

An Uproar in Steinway Hall. John B. Gough was announced to lecture on Will it Pay?" in Steinway Hall last evening. At "Will it Pay?" in Steinway Hall last evening. At 8 o'clock Mr. Peter Voornis, President of the Mercantile Library Association, informed the audicace that Mr. Gough was too ill to appear. A general uproar then arose and many clamored for their money. Professor Woollett stepped on the platform and proposed to deliver some recitations. After he had recited several poems, the tunnit began to swell again. At this juncture Heary M. Stanley was introduced. He began a violent harangue against all who declined to credit his story of the discovery of Dr. Livingstone, but the audience would not listen to him and dispersed.

Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 27.—On Friday, at Piney
Branch Station, Rock Castle County, on the Knoxyille Branch Station, Rock Casile County, on the Knoxville Branch Railroad, George W. Murray quarrelled with Waiker Biedsoe. Biedsoe's stepfather, Lee Arnold, accosted Murray about a few minutes later. Murray drew a pistof, but threw it down, and the two began fighting. Finding Arnold overpowering him, Murray reached for the pistol and shot his adversary through the stomach. Arnold sprang up, seized a handspike, and literally beat out Murray's brains with it, killing him instantly. Arnold still lingers, but his physicians say he cannot live.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

The Kimball Guard of the First Regiment have their ball in their armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 30. The annual ball of the Italian Unione E Fra-tellauza, in aid of the Italian free school, is to be the event in Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

NEW JERSEY.

Frederick Schaffer was knocked down and robbed in Washington avenue, Jersey City on Sunday night. night.

William P. Simmons and John Burke fought for \$50 a side on Jersey City Reights on Saturday. The fight lasted an hour and a hair. Then Burke's second threw up the sponge.

The trouble between the New York and Jersey City "longshoremen has been revived, and the police protect the New York men when employed on the Jersey side of the river.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLE.

There have been slight eruptions of Mount Vesuvius the past few days. No damage has been done, but the inhabitants at the foot of the voicano, who suf-fered so severely from the last eruption, are greatly alarmed. The latest report with reference to the Anglo-Russian trouble in Central Asia is to the effect that Rus-sia has made a proposal establishing a neutral zone and guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Af-ghanidan

The trustees of the fund raised for the relief of the operatives during the cotton famine in Engiand report \$250,000 on hand. On motion of the Earl of Derivil it was resolved to apply the fund to the foundation of a passit

PRICE TWO CENTS.

STOKES' APPEAL FOR LIFE. GROUNDS ON WHICH HIS COUNSEL MOVE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Improprieties in the Jury Box-Irregular-ities in the Court Room-Poison sent to Stokes in the Tombs.

In the Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Mr. Tremain said that he and his associates in the case of Edward S. Stokes had resolved to move on amdavits together with the bill of exceptions accompanied by an affidavit that it was a true record of the proceedings in the case, to set aside the verdict for cetain irregularities disclosed by the affidavits.

One of these irregularities was that one of the jurors, separating from his fellows, visited the Grand Cent: al Hotel and inspected the scene of the homicide, and thus possessed himself of evidence not given on the trial by witnesses; and that this testimony was used bfore the jury after they retired for deliberation. Another ground they retired for deliberation. Another ground was that one of the jurors, while the trial was in progress, to satisfy himself of the truth of the testimony of De Corley in reference to the pistol handed him by a lady in the parlor, went to a gunsmith and examined pistols, and he was influenced by this examination. Another was that while a witness for the prosecution was being examined the prisoner, without the knowledge of his counsel, withdrew from the court room, and was absent at least five minutes, the testimony being continued in his absence, and the witness not being reëxamined after his return. The presiding Judge also withdrew on one occasion.

PREJUDICED JURORS.

other grounds were that at least three jurors had bitter and decided hostility to the prisoner, one having declared before he was examined that "hanging was too good for him," and another that "he would like to get on the jury to hang him." Other like expressions had been made by other jnrors. There were other points in regard to newly discovered evidence, and in regard to improper evidence, supposed to have influenced the minds of the jury. Upon those they asked his Honor to grant an order to show why the veridict should not be set aside. He papers would be immediately served on the District Attorney.

Judge Davis—When will Judge Boardman come here?

Mr. Tremain—He thinks he can be here on Saturday of this week. The signing of the bill of exceptions is an act of the Court, and must be done by Judge Boardman in Court; therefore we expect him to be here at least on Saturday.

Judge Davis—Some of the grounds stated make it peculiarly appropriate that he should hear the motion, Mr. Fullerton—This being an expurite application, I don't know that I am entitled to say anything.

Judge Davis (smiling)—Only as amicus curier.

Mr. Tremain—He it in any degree partakes of an objection to the order, I trust it will not be made.

Mr. Fullerton—would suggest, if the order is made returnable on Thursday morning, there will be no time to give it attention on the part of the people.

The Court set down the case for Saturday, to be heard before Judge Boardman.

About ten days ago Stokes received an anonymous letter in which the writer said that the paper had been saturated with a preparation of poison, and that it was strong enough to destroy life by application to the tongue. Yesterday another letter was sent to him which contained some white powders carefully folded in neatly cut white papers. The letter, which was signed "A Friend," counselled Stokes to keep up his spirits, and if everything else failed him to try the enclosed powders, as they would help him. Stokes handed these communications to Mr. Townsend, and that gentleman turned them over to Warden Finley, by whom they were sent to the Commissioners of Charity and Correction. The poisonous paper and powders are to be analyzed. ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

DURANT AND HIS SUBSOIL PLOUGH. The First President of the Credit Mobilion Going to Washington.

Dr. Thomas C. Durant was yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He started last night at 8 o'clock for Washington. It is generally believed that the Congressmen who are specially interested in Credit Mobilier dividends will not hail his advent with pleasure. Dr. Durant, as is Union Pacific Railroad' and the first President of the Credit Mobilier. He is a restless, energetia man, who doubtless did more than anybody else to push the Union Pacific to completion. Also, he knows all about Credit Mobilier. This is why the Congressmen will be pained to see him in

Washington. Dr. Durant is reported to have said on the eve of his departure, "Ames has tickled the surface with a harrow; I am going in with a subsoil plough."

Said a gentleman to the reporter, "I question whether there are in Congress many gentlemen whose agricultural inclinations are sufficiently ardent to enable them to enjoy Durant's farming."

ardent to enable them to enjoy Durant's farming."

A SUN reportor called on Dr. Durant last evening. He found him leaning on the desk in the office of the hotel, and his gaunt, strong face looked as though he was feeling well, and equal to the occasion.

Reporter—Doctor. I am told that you are going to Washington to give testimony in the Credit Mobilier investigation, and that you'd have your testimony written out.

Dr. Durant—I am going to Washington tonight, and I am going to testify, but I have not got the matter completed yet. I expect to finish it in Washington, perhaps by to-morrow noon.

Reporter—Will it make a voluminous document?

Dr. Durant—About one hundred pages.

Reporter—Can you give me some of the points in your testimony? Does it cover the whole ground—include the transactions with all the Congressmen?

Dr. Durant—No, it relates solely to the testimony of Mr. John B. Alley, given be ore the committee opened its doors. It is new, but not sensational. I should have it completed before to-morrow noon, and I don't think I shall be called on to-morrow, nor perhaps for a day of two.

called on to-morrow, nor pernaps for a uay of two.

Reporter—Don't you intend to go into the case generally?

Dr. Durant—I don't unless I am questioned.

Dr. Durant added: "I see The Sun got that other matter right this morning, the Sioux City road business. Some of them there were asking questions about the Dubuque road, which had nothing to do with it."

George Seddons Wins the Silver Cup. Yesterday many of the sporting fraternity as-sembled at Harry Hill's to witness a boxing competition for a beautiful silver cup. There were contests between for a beautiful silver cup. There were contests between Collins and McGinness, Tracey and Halpin, Siler and Saunders, Mike Coburn and Dan Doherty. The principal events were a glove fight between Croker of New York, and Cannon of Brooklyn. They fought for half an hour. Tom Denny, the Boston champion puglist, and Johnny Murphy appeared in an exciting glove contest which ended unsatisfactorily. The cup was contested for by Andy Hanley and George Seddon's, and was won by the latter amid great applause.

Jesse McCarthy of Newark died last week from too great an increase of fat. Three of his chil-dren have died since July last from the same cause. One of them, not 13 years old, weighed 180 pounds.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The railroad between Mexico and Vera Crus was opened on New Year's Day.

Nine members of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Linnor Law have reported to the House a bill to repeal the beer clause. A minority report against any change is signed by three members. John Hunt, colored of Cairo, Ill., yesterday placed the but of his rife on the ground with the nuzzle leaning against his breast. Then his powder horn fell on the haumer in such a manner as to dis-charge the weapon, killing him instantly. The House of Representatives of Illinois has adopted a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose and yote against any project to increase the salary of the President, or of any other officer of the Government.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The inquest in the Simmons case will be held at the Morgue on Thursday morning. Frederick Heggi, who was tried for the poison-ing of Frederick J. Siegfried, is to be tried again next week.

The schooner Ruth S. Shaw, from Baltimore, leaded with coal, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook early this morning,

Jacob Catling, a native of Virginia, was knocked overboard and drowned from the schooner Mazek, while on her way from Virginia to this city.

It was announced yesterday that Major Sidney Dekay, recently one of the United States District Attorneys, had been appointed military secretary to Gov.

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teetotallers, to do hard work for good pay, traveling
with his great show. He says they must be strong, wellbehaved, honest men, free from vulgarity, profanity,
and all bad habits.

It was rumored yesterday that several lawyers
were preparing petitions to Gov. Dix, for appointment
to the care seat on the Marine Court beach. The
Hon, A. H. Pugy Assistant United States District Attorney, is mentioned as being the Republican nomines. torney, is mentioned as being the Republican nomines.

Before Judge Barrett yesterday a motion was
made on behalf of Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan. Receiver of the
Guardian Savings Bank, to compel Mr. Shepherd Kaspe,
Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, to refer a
claim of the first bank upon the latter, amounties to
section. The Justice reserved his section.